Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1807. [No. 1972.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on *MONDAY*, the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order,
George Town, July 1, [3] dt30thJy.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25, d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.
June 20 d.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
TEAS,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin — Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
20 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
3000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.
W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS* from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 50 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, } *FRESH*
15 do. young hyson } *TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.
June 20. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong — *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port — *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hanter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,
A stout hue vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.
William Hodgson.
July 30. d.

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby notified, that a general meeting of the company will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexandria, on the 31st day of the present month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly requested that every member will be punctual in his attendance either in person or by proxy as business very essential to their interests will be laid before them.

John Potts, *President.*
July 17. d2w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
20 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica — WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong — TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders,
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. Weston.
For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.
Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandria;*
or,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*
July 23.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

2000 lbs. BACON, } put up particularly for
25 bbls. SHAD, } family use.
Likewise for sale,
A DRAY & GEERS, complete.
A. LANDO.
☞ I wish to purchase a NEGRO LAD of about 14 years of age, and a NEGRO GIRL a little younger, for Cash.
N. B. I have on hand, Carlisle Family FLOUR in whole and half barrels.
July 27 3t

LOST,

Or more probably STOLEN out of my pocket, on Saturday night, either coming out of the Theatre or while there,
A Red Morocco Pocket Book,
With my name written on the strap, containing a Twenty Dollar Note of the bank of Alexandria—two notes drawn by James Nutt and Co. in my favor, dated 11th July at 60 and 90 days, for 190 dollars 50 cents, each—a number of other papers and some Gold Trinkets. Whoever will return the same to me or the Printer, shall receive the money for reward and no questions asked.
William Huber.
July 27, d3t

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain *John Harper*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following
Very valuable Property
IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.

ONE piece of Ground, lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from hence southwardly eighty eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union street, and to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and 76 feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running northwardly with Union street 38 feet 3 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches.—Also, one half acre of ground lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon streets.

Mary Harper, *Ex'x.*
Wm. Hartshorne,
Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert. } *Ex'rs.*
July 27. dts

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL receive half a dozen *YOUNG WOMEN* of decent deportment, to be taught in the various parts of *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c.* at the moderate price of FIVE DOLLARS per quarter.

P. WANTON.
July 25. 3t

N. B. A handsome library is at their service, containing most of the modern publications.

☞ One half the day may be devoted to Seamstering.

In Common Council,

JULY 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That the Council do convene as a Court of Appeals on Monday the 3d day of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and sit till 2 o'clock, P. M. each day, for three days.

Test.
(t3A) Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas's.
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
on
C. Powell.
July 21. 3t

NEW YORK, July 23.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Philipsburg Leffingwell, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, we have received papers to the 23d of May, and the following bulletin from the French army.

74th Official Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Finkenstien, 16 h May, 1807.

Prince Jerome conceiving that the three advanced works from Neiss, along the Pilau, were an annoyance to the operations of the siege, ordered general Vendame to erase them. This general at the head of the Wurtemburg troops carried off these works in the night of the 30th of April and 1st May, has put to the sword the enemy's troops that defended it, made one hundred and twenty prisoners and taken nine pieces of cannon. The captains du genie Depon hon and Prost marched at the head of the columns and given proofs of great bravery.

Lieutenant Hohendorff, Bawer, and Mulle, have particularly distinguished themselves. On the 2d of May lieutenant gen. Camarer took the command of the Wurtemburg division.

It appears that since the arrival of the emperor Alexander at the army, a grand council of war has been held at Bartenstien, to which the king of Prussia and the grand duke Constanstine have assisted; that the dangers to which Dantzic was exposed have been the object of the deliberations of that council; that it has been acknowledged that two ways only remained by which Dantzic might be saved. The 1st in attacking the army by crossing the Passarge and running the chance of a general battle; the issue of which should it prove sucessful, would be to oblige the French to uncover Dantzic. The other by relieving the place by sea. The first operation appears to have been deemed impracticable, without exposing them to ruin and total defeat, and the plan for securing Dantzic by sea was adopted.

Accordingly lieutenant general Kamenskoy, son of the field marshal with two Russian divisions, forming eleven regiments and several Prussian, regiments were embarked at Pillau. On the 12 h 68 vessels or transports, escorted by three frigates landed the troops at the mouth of the Vistula, at the port of Dantzic, under the protection of fort Weischelmunde.

The emperor immediately gave orders to the marshal, commanding the corps of reserve of the grand army, to march from Marienburg, where was his head quarters, with the division of general Oudinot, in order to reinforce the army of marshal Lefebvre. He arrived by a single march at the same moment that the enemy's army was disembarking. The 13th and 14th the enemy made preparations for an attack. He was separated from the city by a space short of a league, but occupied by the French troops.

On the 15th he defiled from the fort in three columns; his project was to penetrate by the right of the Vistula. General of brigade Schramm, who was at the advanced posts with the 3d regiment of light infantry and a battalion of Saxons and Poles received the first fire of the enemy, and kept him at cannot shot from Meischelmunde.

Marshal Lefevbre had directed his march to the bridge situated below the Vistula, and caused the 12th regiment of light infantry and some Saxons to cross over to the assistance of gen. Schramm.—General Gardanne charged with the defence of the right of the Vistula, had likewise supported it with the remainder of his corps. The enemy was superior and the engagement was maintained on both sides with equal obstinacy.

Marshal Lannes, with Oudinot, reserve, was placed on the left of the Vistula, by which it was expected the enemy would defile, as appeared by their dispositions the preceding evening; but observing the movements of the enemy unmasked; marshal Lannes passed the Vistula with four battalions of Oudinot's reserve. The whole line, and the reserve of the enemy, were routed and pursued as far as the Palissades, and at 9 in the morning the enemy was blockadad in the fort of Weischelmunde. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. Our loss amounts to 25 killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy is 980 killed, 1300 wounded and 20 prisoners. In the evening a great number of wounded were perceived, being put on board the shipping which successively shared off to return to Koningsburg. During that action the place made no sally, and contented itself with supporting the Russians by a brisk cannonade. The enemy has witnessed this affair from the top of its tattered and half demolished ramparts. He has been dismayed at seeing the hope of relief vanish away. General Oudinot has killed three Russians with his own hand. Several of his staff officers have been wounded. The 12th and the 2d regiments of infantry have distinguished themselves.

The particulars of this engagement have not yet been received at head quarters.

The journal of the siege of Dantzic will show that the works are going on with equal activity, that the covered way is completed and that they are busy in making preparations for the passage of the ditch.

As soon as the enemy heard that his maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzic, his light troops began to observe and harrass the whole line from the position occupied by marshal Soult, along the Passarge, to the division of gen. Morand on the Alle. They were received within musket shot by the Voltiguers; they lost a great number of men, and retired faster than they came.

The Russians made also their appearance at Malga in front of gen. Zayonchek, commanding the Polish corps of observation, and carried a Polish post. General Fischer marched and overthrew them, killed 60 men, one colonel and two captains. They likewise presented themselves before the 5 h corps, and insulted the advanced posts of gen. Gazan at Willemberg. This general pursued them for several leagues. They attacked in greater earnest the tete du pont l'Omnew of Daintewo. The general of brigade Girard marched up to them with the 88 h, and overturned them into the Narew.

Gen. of division Suchet came up, pursued the Russians at the point of the sword, and overthrew them at Ostrolenka; killed about 60 men and took 60 horses. The captain of the 642d, Laurin, who commanded a grand guard, surrounded on all sides by the Cossacks, remained firm and deserved being distinguished. Marshal Massena, who had mounted on horseback with a brigade of Bavarians, had occasion to be pleased with the zeal and good deportment of his troops.

The same day, 13th, The enemy attacked gen. Lemarrois at the mouth of the Borg. That general had crossed that river on the 10 h with a Bavarian brigade and a Polish regiment, had in 3 days caused tetes de pont to be constructed, and had bent his march towards Wilkowo, with the intention of burning the rafts on which the enemy had been busy these six weeks.

This expedition succeeded perfectly, the whole has been burnt; and in an instant this ridiculous work of six weeks was annihilated.

On the 13th at nine in the morning 6000 Russians from Nur attacked general Lemarrois in his entrenched camp. They were received with musket sizs and grape shot; 300 Russians remained on the field of battle; and when gen. Lemarrois saw the enemy, who had arrived at the edge of the ditch repulsed, he pursued them sword in hand. The colonel of the Bavarian 4 h of the line, a brave soldier, has been killed; his death is generally lamented. The Bavarians had 20 men killed and 50 wounded.

The foliage begins to shoot forth. The season is like the month of April in France.

The whole army is encamped on division in square battallions; and in wholesome places.

These events of advanced posts have occasioned no kind of movements in the army. All is quiet at head quarters. This general attack on all our advanced posts on the 13th seems to have had for its object to direct the attention of the French army, in order to prevent its reinforcing the besiegers of Dantzic. This hope of relieving Dantzic by a military expedition will appear very extraordinary to every considerate military man, who knows the ground and the position occupied by the French army.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS GAZETTE.

New Orleans, June 16, 1807.

MR. BRADFORD,

IN reply to Wilkinson's publication in the Palladium of May 21, I answer—My journey to this city last winter was not kept a secret any where. It was publicly known in Kentucky ten days before I set out. I left my own house on the 9th or 10 h of December, and arrived in New Orleans on the 14th of January—A distance of 7 or 800 miles travelled in 35 or 36 days. Eight or ten of the last days of this term I spent within little more than 2 day's ride of this place; I hope those who know me will not believe I travel express in this way: This would indeed be rivaling the *Knight of the Spur*.

The poor officious letter of Dr. Claiborne does not merit notice; his known character for veracity renders it unnecessary for me to say it presents untruths.

As to the depositions of Carmichael and Smith, it is enough that these men are known as the spies of Wilkinson: Major Floyd and Mr. Ralston sufficiently contradict the charge intended to be conveyed by the first, and lieut. Smith's memory has been so very bad, that he has not even recollected the time he parted with me on board the Thatcher, viz. on the 23d. When it is known, however, that Mr. Ogden and myself were 6 days and nights in a swamp on the bank of the South West Pass; confined solely to the conversation of this man, it will not be thought strange that some idle or unimportant chat should take place; nor will it be expected (as *brandy* was the only thing we had in abundance) that Mr. Smith should remember all that I said; the more especially as the part forgotten would not have suited Wilkinson to publish.

This wise general thinks I cannot explain my motives for coming to this city; having told one of his officers that I went to the Pascagoula to look at lands, and another that I came here to meet a boat; I believe it is not an uncommon thing for the Kentuckians who come to this place to travel out of their direct way to look at lands; I had both these objects in view, as well as other business, which the general with all his spies has not yet discovered. He may be told it in the proper time.

It will always be less difficult for me to explain my intentions, than for the general and his supporters to tell why he sent an officer with a party last summer from St. Louis into the neighborhood of Santa Fe; where it is said they are now prisoners—or even why he sent, in October or November last, a gentleman from the Mississippi territory, who travelled by land to Mexico, from thence to Vera Cruz, and returned by water to this place——Was this really to buy mules?

Wilkinson seems anxious, in his equivocal publications, to impress a belief on the public mind, that he has not written to me on the subject of an expedition into Mexico—That this business may be fairly and fully understood, I publish the following extract from his letter to me—In the spring of the year 1806, whilst in the city of Washington, I received a letter from him, dated St. Louis, in which speaking of Mexico and Santa Fe, he says—"*Do you not know that I have reserved these places for my own triumphal entry, that I have been reconnoitering and exploring the route for sixteen years; that I not only know the way but all difficulties, and how to surmount them; I wish we could get leave Mexico would soon be ours*"——He then goes on to make some strictures on our government and concludes by giving it as his opinion that Bonaparte, as soon as he can acquire a free sea, will take possession of Mexico and Louisiana.

About the first of last November, I received a letter from him dated Natchitoches, September 28th, 1806, in which he details the number of troops under his command; the number of Spanish troops opposed to him, and by whom commanded; the relative situation of the two armies, together with the orders he acted under, and assures me he will fight in six or eight days at farthest. In that letter are the following words—"*The time long looked for by many, and wished for by more, has now arrived, for subverting the Spanish government in Mexico—Be you ready and join me; we will want little more than light armed troops; with a few* ——. [Here is an expression I cannot make out.] *More will be done by marching, than fighting; 5,000 men will give us to Rio*—— 10,000 *to* ——; *we must here divide our army into three parts, and will then require* 30,000 *men to conquer the whole provinces of* —— *Mexico* —— *we cannot fail of success.*"

Whether these letters contain any thing criminal in my opinion or not, is not material; I make this publication in obedience to my duty; they are in his own hand writing [not in cypher.] The executive of the United States seems to think it an unpardonable offence to meditate an expedition against the government or rather tyranny of Spain, by a citizen of the United States prior to a declaration of war. Let him then prosecute Wilkinson; he will know where to find the above proofs, proofs that scepticism itself cannot doubt—nor with his vigilance find it necessary to [illegible] men through the western country to [illegible] and pump and search for testimony. [illegible] *simple* proclamation will in this case [illegible] sufficient.

The illegal oppressions I was subjected to here last winter, made it necessary I should return as soon as in my power; I have done so; I did hope to have found my accuser here, where a fair and full investigation might have taken place; I was willing to submit the fate of my cause to the people of this city, altho' many of them had been made to believe last winter that I was descending the river to rob and murder them.

I had rather indeed such an investigation should have taken place here than elsewhere. The people of the Atlantic States, even the people of Kentucky, do not know the base acts of oppression that were acted in this devoted city during the short reign of terror.—I mean no reflection on the spirit of the citizens of this territory, but I really believe, if all the illegal acts of tyranny had been attempted in Kentucky by Wilkinson, at the head of 10,000 regular troops with the once highly esteemed Jefferson at his elbow, both their throats would have been cut. I am well pleased, however, to find that military bullying has vanished with the general; the civil law has once more resumed her empire; justice is permitted to flow in her natural channel—peace and social harmony again pervade the city—man no longer meets man with an eye of cautious scrutiny—he no longer finds in the hospitality of his own board his most dangerous enemy—to be denounced by a petty tyrant is no longer death to his reputation. The blessings of a government of laws is inestimable—The citizens of the United States cannot too highly appreciate their constitution—nor too deeply abhor the wretch who dares to violate their rights—Through the illegal acts of Wilkinson, justified by Mr. Jefferson, this fair fabric has sustained a wound which time will scarcely heal; a stain which all the waters of the Mississippi will not wash out—I say justified by Mr. Jefferson, for had the firm and steady arm of legal and constitutional power at once checked the illegal acts of oppression, all might have been well—under a Washington this swaggering demagogue would have been at once crushed—his lawless acts punished; and the constitution and laws of our country would have been honored—Not so in the present case; the act of the little tyrant becomes the act of the chief magistrate, by his approving it—then becomes the citizens to look to their own rights; either they have been egregiously mistaken in the man of their choice, or in our boasted and unrivalled constitution there is some defect.

I shall probably be told again by the creatures of power, that my publication is petulant, stormy or vindictive—or that it contains none of the sentiments of a great mind; and this too by tue being who has not uttered or published an independent sentence for years—Be it so, my business is not with them, [if the answer is not too old] I have neither time nor ammunition to waste on crows. I have sought investigation, I defy my enemies; whether high or low; and willingly submit my conduct to the judgment of my countrymen.

I am, sir,
Yours, &c.
JOHN ADAIR.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, *July* 24.

At a late hour last night, the ship Walker, Clarke, arrived at this port in 11 days from Halifax, and captain C. obligingly furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a Halifax paper of the 7th instant, containing several interesting articles relative to the late affair with the United States' frigate Chesapeake, and the following order of admiral Berkeley.

Mercant. Ad.

By the honorable George Cranfield Berkeley.

Vice admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the islands of St. John and cape Breton, the bay of Fundy, and at and about the island of Bermuda, or Somers', Islands.

Whereas many seamen, subjects of his Britannic majesty, and serving in his majesty's ships and vessels as per margin, while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate the Chesapeake, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of the officers under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above mentioned American frigate: which magistrates and naval officer refused giving them up, although demanded by his Britannic majesty's consul, as well as the captains of the ships from which the said [illegible] had deserted; the captain[illegible] ers of his majesty's ships [illegible] der my command, are the [illegible] quired and directed, in [illegible] with the American frigat[illegible] sea, and without the limi[illegible] States, to shew to the c[illegible] order, and to require to s[illegible] the deserters from the b[illegible] ships, and to proceed [illegible] same; and if a similar d[illegible] made by the American, [illegible] search for deserters from [illegible] cording to the accustom[illegible] lized nations, on terms [illegible] ty with each other.

Given under my hand [illegible] Nova Scotia, the [illegible] 1807.

(Signed) G. C.

To

The respective captains [illegible] commanders of his [illegible] jesty's ships and ves[illegible] on the North Ameri[illegible] station.

* Belleisle, Bellona, Tr[illegible] Halifax, Zenobia, [Cutter

BALTIMORE

Arrived, brig Ameri[illegible] days from Malta. Capt[illegible] the British cruizers in t[illegible] captured every Americ[illegible] in with.

A number of Americ[illegible] sail from Smyrna and [illegible] month of June which w[illegible] taken and carried into M[illegible] possible to escape the [illegible] part of the Mediterrane[illegible]

Captain H. informs [illegible] night before he left Ma[illegible] received of the English [illegible] ed at some village in th[illegible] Alexandria, in Egypt, [illegible] 1500 killed and wounde[illegible] Malta two of the bodie[illegible] killed in the action were [illegible] was reported that the Br[illegible] was dead.

WASHINGTO[illegible]

The following narrat[illegible] Williams, an old conti[illegible] farms a plantation adjo[illegible] let. The next morning[illegible] ture of the boat and a[illegible] came near the shore; a[illegible] navy got into her, bo[illegible] about two hundred an[illegible] beach, shewing a desi[illegible] party. He (Williams [illegible] down, and hear what h[illegible] manded whether the [illegible] men were to be releas[illegible] vity; alledging that th[illegible] not at war, and asked [illegible] on their boat. Willia[illegible] they fired on the Ches[illegible] that an act of war, or [illegible] he distinguish it? H[illegible] tained their men and ti[illegible] Williams urged that t[illegible] of ours for every one [illegible] that had been the fact, [illegible] used force to take them [illegible] said that our men had [illegible] Williams replied in th[illegible] at least equal, for non[illegible] pressed or forced into [illegible] wished to know what [illegible] had on shore when the [illegible] sident's proclamation [illegible] our waters——He ass[illegible] there was not an old p[illegible] that would not enforc[illegible] by putting a ball thro[illegible] set a foot on shore; [illegible] then in his possession, [illegible] men, he could only a[illegible] officer directed, and [illegible] send to gen. Mathew[illegible]

CHA[illegible]

ANCIENT BATTA[illegible] LE[illegible]

The committee ap[illegible] battalion of artillery, [illegible] to enquire into the ci[illegible] the U. S. ship Chesape[illegible]

REPORT,

That we have confir[illegible] infamous and unprovok[illegible] our national dignity, an[illegible] slaughter of our fello[illegible] American ship Chesap[illegible] ries, commanding th[illegible] Leopard, he [coward-[illegible] to be in the condition [illegible] consequently unable t[illegible] whereas, we have goo[illegible] he was so acting by di[illegible] his master, George I[illegible] whilst the cause, whic[illegible]

had deserted; the captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are therefore hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to shew to the captain of her this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand should be made by the American, he is permitted to search for deserters from their service, according to the accustomed usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the first day of June, 1807.

(Signed) G. C. BERKELEY.

To
The respective captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels on the North American station.

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* Belleisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, Zenobia, [Cutter.]

BALTIMORE, July 24.

Arrived, brig American, Houston, 46 days from Malta. Captain H. informs that the British cruizers in the Mediterranean captured every American vessel they fell in with.

A number of American vessels were to sail from Smyrna and Gallipoli during the month of June which were expected to be taken and carried into Malta, as it was impossible to escape the privateers in that part of the Mediterranean.

Captain H. informs that about a fortnight before he left Malta, accounts were received of the English having been defeated at some village in the neighborhood of Alexandria, in Egypt, with the loss of 1500 killed and wounded. That while at Malta two of the bodies of their generals killed in the action were brought there. It was reported that the British admiral Louis was dead.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The following narrative is from Moses Williams, an old continental soldier, who farms a plantation adjoining Lynhaven Inlet. The next morning after the late capture of the boat and and officers a tender came near the shore; a lieut. of the British navy got into her boat and came within about two hundred and fifty yards of the beach, shewing a desire to speak with the party. He (Williams) undertook to go down, and hear what he wanted. He demanded whether the boat, officers and men were to be released from their captivity; alledging that the two nations were not at war, and asked why our people fired on their boat. Williams asked him why they fired on the Chesapeake; did he call that an act of war, or by what name did he distinguish it? He replied that we detained their men and they had used force. Williams urged that they had detained ten of ours for every one we had of theirs, if that had been the fact, and yet we had not used force to take them away. The officer said that our men had enlisted; to which Williams replied in that particular we were at least equal, for none of theirs were impressed or forced into our service, and he wished to know what business any of them had on shore when they had seen the president's proclamation ordering them out of our waters——He assured them also, that there was not an old planter in the country that would not enforce that proclamation by putting a ball through any of them who set a foot on shore: that as to their boat, then in his possession, or their officers and men, he could only act as the commanding officer directed, and that they had best send to gen. Mathews at Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ANCIENT BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

The committee appointed by the ancient battalion of artillery, on the 4th of July inst. to enquire into the circumstances relative to the U. S. ship Chesapeake,

REPORT,

That we have confirmed information of an infamous and unprovoked insult committed on our national dignity, and a cruel and deliberate slaughter of our fellow citizens on board the American ship Chesapeake, by one Humphries, commanding the British ship of war Leopard, he [coward-like] well knowing her to be in the condition of a lumber ship, and consequently unable to defend herself: and whereas, we have good reason to believe, that he was so acting by direction and authority of his master, George III. king of the British, whilst the cause, which was the pretext made by the said Humphries, for so doing, is now, and for a considerable time past has been, the subject of negociation between that country, & this

Resolved therefore unanimously, That we deem the said transaction a violation of all good faith, and a disgrace to any country pretending to be civilized.

Resolved also unanimously, That we respectfully wait the deliberations of the proper organs of our government, to procure us ample satisfaction and redress for so daring an outrage on our flag, country and fellow citizens. And that we do hereby solemnly pledge our honor, as soldiers, to be ready, whenever called upon, to assist in chastising the offenders of an unoffending nation.

Resolved also unanimously, That we do most heartily concur in the resolutions entered into by our sister state [Virginia] and that we will do all in our power to co-operate with her in carrying them into effect.

Resolved also, That any editor of a newspaper, who shall, at this time, set forth any publication to excite the emotions of party spirit, and thereby endeavor to prevent that union, which is so absolutely necessary, shall be deemed by us as an enemy to this country, and experience our utmost indignation as such.

Robert Howard.
Isaac Neufville,
Richard Yeadon.
Thomas Hinds.
John White.
Thomas Baker.

The above resolutions being reported to a very numerous meeting of the battalion, were adopted in the manner before mentioned; and ordered for publication.

Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the president of the U. S. by the commaneing officer of this corps.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

A report was current at Albany on Saturday that the British government of Canada had interdicted all communication with the United States, but it could not be traced to any authentic source

[*New-York paper July 24.*

The Bald Eagle pilot boat has been chartered by government and sailed from this port with sealed orders. It is reported she is bound to the Mediterranean, to recall the American squadron there. *ibid.*

From a Paris paper of May 23d.

Authentic letters announce, that a French officer, dispatched by the ambassador Sebastiani, and repairing to his majesty the emperor Napoleon, to his excellency general Andreossi, our ambassador at the court of Austria, the important news, that the army of the Russian general Michelson, had been invested by the Turkish army, and compietely routed. Intelligence was received by the same channel, that the captain Pacha, who had passed the Dardanelles with ten ships of the line, put to flight the Russian squadron stationed off Tenedos. These two events are neither lesss glorious for the Ottoman arms, nor less important for the fate of the Porte, the expulsion of the English fleet from before Constantinople, and amply make up for the loss of Alexandria so shamefully surrendered to the English general Fraser. The town of Thessalonica did not follow the example of Alexandria; upon the British presenting themselves before that place, and summoning it to surrender, and send away the French consul, the Pacha answered them with cannon balls, and immediately took such measures as made them judge proper to seek their safety in flight.

Translation of an Order of his Imperial Majesty MULLY SOLIMAN, Emperor of Morocco, given at Mogadore, 9th May, 1807.

To all Merchants in Mogadore, Moors, Jews, and Christians:

At this time I have found this place destitute of goods and such merchandize as is wanting in the country, and I observe the reason is, because you do not bring goods which pay duty, but you only bring hard cash, which is no profit to me, and ballast which is an incumbrance.

I wish you to bring such goods as are necesary for the country, and also benefit and fill the port. For my own part God has not made them needful to me; for which reasen I have ordered Ben Absedeck that whoever does not import goods to the benefit of the country and employment of the port, brings only ballast and empty ships, not to suffer such empty ships to remain in the harbor, but to send them away.

And he will allow them sufficient time to convey this order to their friends. And peace be with you.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the translation sent me by Mr. James Renshaw my agent at Mogadore.

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Tangier, 11th June, 1807.

Mr. Fulton's Experiment was attempted yesterday, at the promised hour; but either from carelessness or accident it totally failed. At 6 o'clock it was again attempted, and again it failed. At 7 a third attempt was made—the experiment succeeded—the brig was destroyed and sunk. Perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand persons were drawn from their business and collected on the battery, on wharves and vessels, on the roofs and at the doors and windows of houses, to view the experiment. After the first failure a great proportion of the concourse dispersed with visible and marked dissatisfaction; after the second many more retired; and perhaps not five hundred witnessed the explosion.

As to the utility of the invention, we shall make but one remark—No machinery like this which requires the manager to proceed, in full view, within 30 or 50 yards of the vessel to be destroyed can ever, in any degree succeed. A thousand of them, with the managers and their boats, could be blown from the surface of the water, before they could approach so near as to do the least injury to a hostile fleet.

(New York pap. July 21.)

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Fulton, to the governor, mayor and corporation of New York.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Yesterday (Monday) my desire to satisfy public curiosity at the stated minute was as great as my never ceasing anxiety to see our harbors and coasts placed beyond the power of foreign insults; and I lament exceedingly that numbers were disappointed by the explosion not taking place on the first attack. But it has given me much additional confidence in my engines, and I hope it will be some satisfaction to you and the public to know that the failure of the first attack was occasioned by the trifling circumstance of the lock being placed under the torpedo so that when it struck, the powder fell out of the pan and did not take fire. On taking the torpedoes out of the water where they had been two hours, I found the locks and powder perfectly dry, and I immediately discovered the cause of the failure which I corrected by placing a piece of quick mach in the charge which the lock contained. Thus arranged, the fire was communicated to the 70 pounds of powder in the body of the torpedo. An explosion took place and the brig was decomposed.

You have now seen the effect of the explosion of powder under the bottom of a vessel and this I believe is the best and most simple mode of using it with the greatest effect in marine wars; for a right application of one torpedo will annihilate a ship of the line nor leave a man to relate the dreadful catastrophe. Thus should a ship of the line containing 500 men contend with 10 good row boats each with a torpedo and ten men, she would risk total annihilation, while the boats under the cover of the night and quick movements would risk only a few men out of one hundred.

When two ships of equal force engage it may be doubtful which will gain the victory; frequently one hundred men are killed on each side, as many wounded, and ships much injured; but even the vanquished vessel will admit of being repaired, and thus the number of ships of war are not diminished, but continue to increase, and tyrannise over the rights of neutrals and peaceable nations. Having now clearly demonstrated the great effect of explosion under water, it is easy to conceive that by organization and practice, the application of the Torpedoes will, like every other art, progress to perfection. Little difficulties and errors will occur in the commencement, as has been the case in all new inventions, but where there is so little expence, so little risk, and so much to be gained, it is worthy of consideration, whether this system should not have a fair trial. Gunpowder within the last 300 years has totally changed the art of war, and all my reflections have led me to believe that this application of it will in a few years put a stop to maritime wars, and give that liberty on the seas which has been long and anxiously desired by every good man, and secure to America that liberty of commerce, tranquility and independence which will enable her citizens to apply their mental and corporeal faculties to useful and humane pursuits, to the improvement of our country, and the happiness of the whole people.

Gentlemen, with deference I submit this view of the subject to you and every thinking American.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ROBT. FULTON."

DIED at Martinique, 2d June, Madame *Delepagerie*, mother of her Majesty the Empress and Queen of France and Italy, aged 71. Her remains were interred with great pomp, in which all the civil ecclesiastical and military bodies assisted. On the 17th the funeral service was celebrated throughout the colony on the event.

PROPHECIES.—A new edition of a very old book has just been published at Paris it is entitled, Everlasting Prophecies, from the year 1521, to the end of the world. The academy of sciences, at Paris, is said to have transmitted this little work of 54 pages, to the minister Louvois; and, what is still more to have found it invariably correct for the last 140 years. Of the year 1806, it is said—Let people procure a supply of oats and commodities, for at the end of August commences a great war, which extends to many regions. The people suffer death and great calamities. In 1807, a great quantity of snow will fall in the beginning of February; many inundations. The most important prophecy relates to the year 1811—It will be difficult to preserve the cattle through the severity of the winter; from that year a peace of a whole century will be enjoyed by all Christendom; bread, wine and cloathing, will then be cheap.

(London pap.)

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the performance will *Commence* precisely at the time advertised.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JULY 29,
Will be performed the COMEDY,
OF THE
HONEY MOON.

Duke of Aranza,	Mr. Wood,
Count Montalban,	Mr. Cone,
Rolando,	Mr. Jefferson.
Balthazar,	Mr. Cross.
Lopez,	Mr. Miller,
Jacquez,	Mr. Rutherford;
Lampedo,	Mr. Charnock,
Campillo,	Mr. Barnett.
Juliana, (with the celebrated song of "*At the front of the cottage.*")	Mrs. Jefferson.
Zamora,	Mrs. Wood,
Volante,	Mrs. Villiers,
Hostess,	Mrs. Cunninghard;

To which will be added the musical FARCE;
—CALLED—
THE PURSE;
OR,
BENEVOLENT TAR.

The Baron,	Mr. Rutherford.
Theodore,	Mr. Wood.
Edmund,	Mr. Cross.
Will Steady,	Mr. Jefferson.
The Page,	Master Jefferson.
Servant,	Mr. Barnett.
Sally,	Mrs. Claud;

*** The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

††† *Admittance*—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE.

July 28.

Notice is hereby given
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capitol Stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared; and will be ready to be paid to them on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin,
CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria, July 6. (7) } Staw4w

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*

April 6. Staw

HIS DAY's MAIL.

W YORK, *July* 24.

last night, the ship Walker, ved at this port in 11 days x, and captain C. obligingly he editor of the Mercantile with a Halifax paper of the containing several interesto relative to the late affair nited States' frigate Chesa the following order of adm.

Mercant. Ad.

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ble George Cranfield Berkeley.

f the white, and commander is majesty's ships and vesd in the river St. Lawrence, past of Nova Scotia, the isle John and cape Breton, the , and at and about the isluda, or Somers' Islands.

ny seamen, subjects of his esty, and serving in his mand vessels as per margin in the Chesapeake, desert on board the United States sapeake, and openly parad f Norfolk, in sight of their the American flag, protect trates of the town, and the r belonging to the above erican frigate: which ma aval officer refused giving ugh demanded by his Bri s consul, as well as the cap from which the said men

☞ *New Invented Oven.*

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive privilege in an Oven I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my priviledge for states, counties or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 20.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchestery residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwenith of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do wihout the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city, I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of these works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 d6tlaw

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, the estate called CLIFTON, on Panther-Skin, in Loudoun county, consisting of 805 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600 dollars and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 13. (2.) dts

FOR SALE,

On a credit, or to be rented,

TEN ACRES OF GROUND,

HANDSOMELY situated, about three quarters of a mile from town, and on the main road leading from Alexandria to Georgetown and Washington. For particulers enquire of

The Printer.

July 24. eo6t

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity:

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 25 2aw

Five Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands three inches high, stout made, a star in his forehead, some of his feet are white, has brands but they are not recollected, there is a lump on the outside of his hind fetlock joint, occasioned by a cut received when a colt, the scar is yet to be seen; he is about 8 or 10 years old. The above reward will be given if brought to the subscribers.

Paton & Butcher.

7th mo. 21st. 1807. eo

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from *Joseph Boarman*, (of Raphael) living on Matawoman, Charles county, state of Maryland, on Sunday, the 12th instant, Negro ISAAC, the property of Joshua Mudd, living near the same place, and hired of him to the end of the year. He had a pass to Alexandria to sell a few articles. ISAAC is about 33 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very black, a scar over one of his eyes, rings in his ears and wears his wool sometimes platted. Had on a striped country wove waistcoat, brown linen shirt, Russia duck trousers and a fur'd hat. The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending and delivering him to *Joseph Mudd*, or *Joseph Boarman* (of Raphael) or EIGHT DOLLARS for confining him in the jail of Alexandria, including what the law allows.

☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

July 22. 1aw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&etf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.

June 9. 1aw3m

I WILL SELL

A pair of handsome well broke Carriage Horses.

They are 7 and 8 years old, of a bright bay color, stout, sound and active, extremely well conditioned, in good order, and ride very well.

N. ELLICOTT.

July 22. eo2w

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 12th August next, at the late dwelling of HUGH WEST, deceased in Wilkinstreet, all the personal estate of the said Hugh West, consisting principally of household furniture, &c. &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Ann West, *Administratrix*
Of Hugh West deceased.

July 24. 3awtf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the twenty-first day of May, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about 4 miles from Alexandria ferry, Negro NED, and sometimes calls himself *EDWARD PLAFY*, 30 years old, a small slender-made negro, a blacksmith by trade, and can read and write. He has a bright mulatto woman at Alexandria, called Rachel, for a wife, and has four or five children by her—the woman is or was the property of Miss Contee. I cannot describe his dress as he had a variety of good clothes. Any person apprehending the said negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles from home Ten dollars, if forty miles Thirty Dollars, and if at a greater distance the above reward and all reasonable expences if brought home.

James Hawkins.

June 9. 1aw6w

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria,

HAS LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE,

The following Valuable Books,

VIZ.

GUTHRIE'S Geography, in 2 vs. quarto, with a folio Atlas—Price 17 dollars—the Atlas separate is	$10 00
Morse's Geography, 2 vols. octavo, with Maps,	6 50
—— —— abridged for the use of schools,	1 00
Mackay's Navigation,	3 50
Bowditch's do. (a new edition)	3 50
Blunt's Coasting Pilot improved	3 50
Johnson's Dictionary with Walker's Pronounciation,	3 50
Brooke's General Gazetteer improved,	3 50
Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States,	2 50
Geographical Compilations, 2 vols. 12 mo.	2 50
Domestic Encyclopaedia, 5 vols. octavo,	15 00
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.	4 50
Young's do. do.	3 50
Shakspeare's Works, 8 v. 12 mo.	10 00
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v. boards,	14 00
Octavo Bibles with Carn's Notes, 2 to	3 50
—— ——, 4 vols. fine paper,	10 00
Carey's Family Bible, at 3 75 and	10 00
Oxford Quarto Bible,	7 50
Ferrand's Latin Courses, in 2 parts, each	75
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Life of Nelson,	2 00
Darwin's Zoonomia, 2 vols. octavo,	6 00
Webster on Pestilence, 2 vols. oct.	4 00
Wallace on Diseases,	2 00
Cullen's Practice,	2 50
Rush's Enquiries, 4 vols. octavo	9 00
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New Dispensatory,	3 00
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols. oct.	3 50
Cullen's Materia Medica,	2 50
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols. octavo,	14 00
Bell on Ulcers,	1 50
Brown's Elements of Medicine,	2 00
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Saurins' Sermons, 7 vols.	14 00
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Paley's Natural Theology,	2 00

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July 9.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VE

On every Tuesday
WILL BE S
AT THE VENDU
Corner of Prince and
A variety of Dry Goods,
Particulars of which will
the bills of the
ALL kinds of goods w
tion and the prices of whi
can at any time be viewed an
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Ma

Potomac Co
NOTICE is hereby giv
meeting of the stockh
pany, will be he
at the Union Tavern in
MONDAY, the 3d day of A
the proceedings of the bo
with the President's account
Disbursements since the last ge
be laid before them for thei
JOS. CARLETON
George-Town, July 1, [3
142 hhds. of MOL
5 puncheons RU
100 bbls. Shad and
Just Received and for
Marstel
May 25.

A Miller W
To a Man who
Milling Business, and can
commendations for industry
beral wages will be given by
June 20

Joseph Manc
Corner of King and Fa
HAS RECEIV
30 barrels WHISK
2000 lbs. cheese, of supe
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence
15 casks choice small
40 boxes mould and di
10 boxes fresh chocola
140 reams wrapping pa
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson, and
Hyson-skin
Which, with a general as
liquors and groceries, he
for cash, produce, or the u
June 15.

JAMES SAND
Offers for Sale, on m
5000 lbs. best Green C
10 tierces fresh Ric
20 kegs fresh Raisi
12 tierces green Co
5 pipes Cognac B
10 hhds. 4th proof
30 barrels N. E. R
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and
12 boxes Tin Plate
AND IN ST
26 hhds. south Poto
May 11.

I HAVE JUST R
And offer for
A considerable qu
FRESH T
This spring's Philadelphia
of *excellent* quality—c
Hyson, in quarter c
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxe
I have also fo
10 pipes 4th proof Co
5 do. 4th proof Gi
25 crates queens and b
ware, particularly
try stores.
30 boxes and half boxe
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.
W. H
June 10.

TO REN
A STORE, on Prince
my own) well suited for
ness.